

# NEW CULICIDÆ FROM THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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*Observations.*—The two types sent by Dr. Leicester are not quite perfect, having been slightly damaged in transit. They were bred from larvæ taken in bamboo jungle on the Pahang Road, about five and three-quarter miles from Kuala Lumpur. The thoracic adornment is so very marked the species cannot well be mistaken, for in *M. tremula*, which it resembles, the golden scales of the mesothorax form but very indistinct lines, not clear narrow ones as in this species. Dr. Leicester's description of the scutellum must be modified, for the scales are certainly not of the usual spindle-shape, but flattened on the mid lobe, much smaller and more irregular than in *Stegomyia*, and with more rounded apices.—(F. V. T.)

## Genus LEICESTERIA, nov. gen.

Head covered with flat scales, upright forked scales, and a row of spindle-shaped creamy ones around the eyes. Palpi in the female four-jointed, long, being fully one-half the length of the proboscis; in the male the palpi are longer than the proboscis and slender, no hair-tufts. Proboscis swollen apically. Mesothorax with narrow and broad-curved scales; scutellum with flat scales; prothoracic lobes with flat scales. Venation and wing scales much as in *Stegomyia*.

This genus comes near *Eretmapodites*, from which it differs in (1), having a narrow-scaled border around the eyes; (2), the great length of the palpi, in the female, the long palpi also separating it from the other allied genera (*Macleayia*, *Scutomyia*, &c.). A single species only is known, which is here described by Dr. Leicester.

### LEICESTERIA LONGIPALPIS, Leicester, n. sp.

“Head black in the middle, creamy at the sides; palpi half the length of the proboscis, both black. Thorax yellowish brown, with bronze scales and a creamy line on each side as far as the base of the wings. Abdomen with apical white lateral spots. Legs unbanded.

“♀. Head black; the vertex, occiput and nape covered with broad flat black scales; along the orbital margin is a narrow row of spindle-shaped creamy scales; laterally, where the black scales end, is a band of creamy scales, and then black scales again; there are a moderate number of black upright forked scales confined to the nape. Antennæ with the basal joint pale dirty yellow; the inner face is rather thickly clad with small flat scales with a few dark ones interspersed; the basal half of second joint is similar in colour to the basal joint; the apical half and the succeeding joints of the antennæ

are black, covered with numerous short white hairs; verticillate hairs black; last joints of antennæ not elongated. Clypeus dark brown, a few narrow white scales on its anterior margin. *Palpi black-scaled, four-jointed; third joint very long—longer than all the other joints put together; fourth joint minute. The palpi in this species are unusually long, being fully half the length of the proboscis.* Proboscis thick, entirely black-scaled. Prothoracic lobes thickly clad with flat spatulate scales, white on the lower half, black above, and from the apex a tuft of stout dark brown bristles projects. Mesonotum yellowish-brown; running round the margin anteriorly and laterally as far as the wing bases is a creamy line, composed of broad-curved scales; the rest of the mesonotum is densely clad with long narrow-curved bronzy scales, which are specially dense and long over the roots of the wings, where they form dense tufts; the colour of these scales under a hand lens is metallic bronze, but under a two-thirds power many appear pale brown; in some lights they appear purple, as do the dark scales on the head and proboscis, indeed the scales on this mosquito show a play of colours on every part as the angle of the light changes. Pleuræ brownish, clothed with tufts of white elliptical scales. Scutellum clad with flat black scales, purple or rose-purple in a good light, on all the lobes, border-bristles brown. Wings clouded, covered with dark brown scales, the lateral linear with square ends, the median also rather narrow; fork-cells moderately long; the stem of first submarginal cell about two-thirds length of cell; the base of the cell nearer the base of the wing than that of second; the second posterior cell is a little broader than first submarginal; median and supernumerary cross-veins meeting at an angle; posterior cross-vein rather short, distant about twice its length from the median. Legs with coxæ pale; fore and mid coxæ with brown and white scales, the hind with only white scales; femora pale scaled beneath, though on the fore legs there are dark brown scales intermingled; the rest of the legs and the upper surface of femora clad with dark brown or purple scales, according to the direction of the light; there is no banding of the legs nor any suggestion of it. On the fore legs there are a few yellow scales at the apex of the tibiæ. The fore and mid ungues equal and uniserrate. Metanotum yellowish-brown. Halteres with pale stems and black and white scales on the knob. Abdomen covered with broad purple-brown scales; no dorsal banding, though the white lateral bands almost meet over the apices of the segments; laterally there are conspicuous white bands passing from beneath upwards and backwards; these bands are shaped something like the mesial vertical section of an arm-chair; the scales forming them are bluish-white (in the dried specimen they may change to a dirty yellow).

“♂. The lateral band of creamy scales on the head is broader than in the female. The vertical bristles are pale golden. Antennæ pale brown, two last joints black and elongated. Plumes long, dense and purple-brown. Proboscis distinctly enlarged for about one-third its length at the apex, black scaled. Palpi slender, longer than the proboscis, scaled entirely save for a few white scales about the centre of the first apparent joint with dark purple-brown scales. Fore and mid ungues unequal, the larger uniserrated. Length 4.5 mm.”

“*Habitat.*—Kuala Lumpur.”

*Observations.*—This species can easily be told by the great length of the female palpi. I know of nothing approaching it. The pale apical abdominal spots often spread out to form nearly complete bands. The type sent over does not show the pale scaled line up to the base of the wing on the mesothorax, as Dr. Leicester describes; probably the specimen has been slightly rubbed.—(F. V. T.)

(To be continued.)

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## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA.—Mr. William M. Christy, of Watergate, Emsworth, Hants, has presented a very useful assortment of Lepidoptera from the Woodforde Collection. All the specimens are in fine condition, and have full data attached. He has also given a nice series of *Boarmia consortaria*, reared from Sussex larvæ, and an exceedingly interesting series of *Melanippe galiata*, bred from ova deposited by a female specimen taken at Arundel. These latter have the ground colour unusually white, and the band is black.

EARWIG ATTACKED BY ACARI.—Near Ashtead, on July 9th, I took an immature earwig about 8 mm. long to which were attached six large *Acari* of a brilliant vermilion tint and about 1 mm. in length. The earwig was probably *Forficula auricularia*, but as the locality was suitable for *F. lesnei*, and immature earwigs are not easily distinguished, it might possibly belong to the latter species.—W. J. LUCAS; Kingston-on-Thames.

A NEW FORM OF GNOPHÆLA.—The mountains and mountain-ranges of New Mexico are more or less isolated from one another by dry plains, and consequently present biotæ (= faunæ and floræ) largely comparable to those of islands. The "insular" races or species found are of various degrees of diversity, while, of course, in numerous instances, no obvious differences can be detected between specimens from different ranges. At Beulah, New Mexico, in the Canadian zone, the beautiful Pericopid moth *Gnophala clappiana*, Holland, is very common. It goes north into Colorado practically unchanged. In the White Mountains of Southern New Mexico, on the Rio Ruidoso at about 7600 ft. altitude, on August 3rd, Prof. C. H. T. Townsend collected a male *Gnophala* which is clearly different from the numerous examples of *clappiana* seen, and is, no doubt, one of the "insular" forms just mentioned. It differs from *clappiana* in having two small white spots below the large median spot of the anterior wings; three spots (separated only by black nervures) on the hind wings comparable to those of the subapical area of the anterior wings; a small round white spot in the cell of the hind wings; and the hind wings not so blue. Such forms, which are not subspecies because not connected with the type by intermediates (owing to the break in the distribution), and are hardly distinct enough to be accepted as species in the ordinary sense, I have thought to call idiomorphs. In this case, the Rio Ruidoso *Gnophala* may stand as *G. (clappiana id.) ruidosensis*.—T. D. A. COCKERELL; Colorado Springs, Colorado.